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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/791,603	03/02/2004	Jasmine Chennikara	APP 1477	2032

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TELCORDIA TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
ONE TELCORDIA DRIVE 5G116
PISCATAWAY, NJ 08854-4157

EXAMINER	
YOUNG, JANELLE N	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2618	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
10/10/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/791,603	CHENNIKARA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Janelle N. Young	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 July 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *02 March 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed July 13, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

See Rejection below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Borella e al. (US Patent 6697354) and further in view of Marquette et al. (US Pub 2002/0156900).

As for claim 1, Borella et al. teaches a telecommunications network for providing multicast services to mobile users, said network comprising (Abstract of Borella et al.):

a virtual network of backbone proxies that communicate with said media server and acting as a gateway between said media server and said mobile users (Col. 1, lines 28-50; Col. 18, line 50-Col. 19, line 35; and Col. 21, line 64-Col. 22, line 20 in respect to Fig. 16 & 19; Col. 20, lines 16-59; Col. 24, lines 52-

58; Col. 25, lines 11-13 & 43-47; Col. 25, line 65-Col. 26, line 25; Col. 26, lines 51-54; and Col. 27, lines 17-25 of Borella et al.) and

nodes; which reads on claimed local proxies, that communicate with said backbone proxies and act as a gateway between said mobile users and said backbone proxies (Col. 18. line 66-Col. 19, line 35 and Col. 21, line 64-Col. 22, line 20 of Borella et al.).

What Borella et al. does not explicitly teach is a telecommunications network with a server that provides content when providing multicast services to mobile users.

However Marquette et al. teaches at least one media server for providing content when providing multicast services to mobile users in a telecommunications network (Fig. 5-6 & 9; Page 1, Para 0002; and Page 15, Para 0179-Page 16, Para 0184 with respect to Page 2, Para 0016-0019; Page 3, Para 0046-0050; Page 4, Para 0052, 0055-0057; Page 5, Para 0058 & 0062-0064; Page 15, Para 0172; and Page 16, Para 0181 of Marquette et al.). **Note:** This invention provides multicast service (i.e. IP messaging) through its communication links; which can be bus work, coax cable, fiber optics, and/or wireless connections, to its users. The wireless connections would make the users mobile/wireless.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a protocol independent control module for providing applications and services to requesting clients across multiple protocol formats, as taught by Marquette et al., in the distributed network address translation for mobile network devices of Borella et al., because Borella et al. already teaches a port server or

other network device used for used for sending UDP packets and for transmission control protocol (Col. 7, lines 50-56 of Borella et al.).

The motivation of this combination would provide an improved network address translation method for network devices that use the Mobile Internet Protocol, as taught by Borella et al. in Col. 3, lines 52-58, because the home agent and foreign agent may use multiple network addresses and may function as network address translation routers, they may also suffer from the network address translation problems. The incorporation of Protocol independent control module and network address translation for mobile network devices would provide management, dynamic resource allocation, and load balancing. In addition, the combination would be able to dynamically access and utilize applications and call services residing on one or more processing units or servers and maintaining satisfactory load balancing between the processing units or servers (Page 1, Para 0002 of Marquette et al.).

As for claim 2, Borella et al. teaches a telecommunications network for providing multicast services to mobile users, wherein said backbone proxies communicate between each other by means of a tunneling technique (Col. 7, line 50-Col. 8, line 7 and Col. 20, lines 16-49 of Borella et al.).

As for claims 3-4, Borella et al. teaches a telecommunications network for providing multicast services to mobile users, wherein said tunneling technique is automatic multicast tunneling and/or UDP multicast tunneling protocol (Col. 20, lines 34-49 of Borella et al.).

As for claims 5-6, Marquette et al. teaches a telecommunications network for providing multicast services to mobile users, wherein said backbone proxies intercept multicast packets sent by said media server and forwards said packets along a pre-configured multicast route in said virtual network (Page 3, Para 0046; Page 4, Para 0052 & 0055; and Page 5, Para 0062 in respect to Page 2, Para 0019; Page 3, Para 0047; and Page 12, Para 0136-0138 of Marquette et al.).

As for claim 7, Marquette et al. teaches a telecommunications network for providing multicast services to mobile users, wherein said local proxies Broadcast; which reads on claimed advertise, multicast services to said mobile users (Page 12, Para 0144 and Page 13, Para 0148 & 0153 of Marquette et al.).

As for claim 8, Marquette et al. teaches a telecommunications network for providing multicast services to mobile users, wherein said local proxies intercept service requests from said mobile users and route said requests to said media servers through said virtual network (Page9, Para 0105; Page 10, Para 0114; Page 16, Para 0181-0182; and Page 18, Para 0198 in respect to Page 11, Para 0127 and Page 13, Para 0148 & 0153 of Marquette et al.).

As for claim 9, Marquette et al. teaches a telecommunications network for providing multicast services to mobile users, wherein said access network is not multicast-enabled and said local proxies provide multicast information to said mobile users using a tunneling technique (Page 4, Para 0057 and Page 8, Para 0098 of Marquette et al.).

As for claim 10, Marquette et al. teaches a telecommunications network for providing multicast services to mobile users, wherein said network utilizes IP multicast when available (Page 12, Para 0137 & 0144 and Page 13, Para 0148 of Marquette et al.).

As for claim 11, Borella et al. teaches a telecommunications network for providing multicast services to mobile users, wherein a multicast group is identified by both a source IP address provided by said media server and an IP multicast address assigned by said backbone proxies (Col. 13, lines 16-55 of Borella et al. in respect to Page 5, Para 0058; Page 6, Para 0074; and Page 12, Para 0137 of Marquette et al.).

As for claim 12, Marquette et al. teaches a telecommunications network for providing multicast services to mobile users, wherein said media server provides location-specific information and the mobile users geographical location is determined by location services ; which reads on claimed GPS technology (Fig. 10; Page 8, Para 0092-0093; Page 9, Para 0104; and Page 12, Para 0141 of Marquette et al.).

Regarding claim 13, see explanation as set forth regarding claims 1 and 7-8 (telecommunications network claim) because the claimed method for providing multicast services to mobile users to join a multicast group would perform the telecommunications network steps.

Regarding claim 14, see explanation as set forth regarding claim 2 (telecommunications network claim) because the claimed method for providing multicast services to mobile users to join a multicast group would perform the telecommunications network steps.

Conclusion

3. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Janelle N. Young whose telephone number is (571) 272-2836. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday: 8:30 am through 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung can be reached on (571) 272-7882. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JNY
January 8, 2007

NAY MAUNG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER